SHRI B. L. PAN WAR: I wanted to know from the Government the steps that the Government is taking to prevtent dumping of the goods. In reply to this question, the hon. Minister has only given the procedure as to how dumping is to be checked. This procedure is already there in the Act itself and was not asked. What I wanted to know is the steps which the Government is going to take for checking it. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if there is any provision in the rules or regulations or bye-laws by which such dumping, if it is done, can be prevented within sixty days.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have explained the provisions of the Act and the rules. The Customs Tariffs Act was amended and rules have been made. Dumping is a legal and technical issue. An investigation into dumping can be made only if the Indian manufacturers lodge a complaint on dumping. Once a complaint is lodged, an investigation has to be made and a finding has to be rendered. It is a quasi-judicial proceeding. You cannot take anticipatory action against dumping. Tariffs to same extent are a barrier against dumping, but despite tariffs if there is dumping of goods, we have to follow a quasi-judicial procedure, before we come to any conclusion on dumping and then impose anti-dumping duties.

SHRI B. U P ANWAR: In view of the hon. Prime Minister's new policy allowing the NRIs and foreign countries to deal with India regarding all these articles, I would like to know whether the Government will see that the dumping, if it is made, can be sold through domestic industries by the intervention of the Government immediately in order not to allow the foreign countries to just earn the benefits.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Frankly, Sir, I could not understand the question. Sir, consumer goods are prohibited. Therefore, there is no danger of any consumer goods coming into the country. As regards other goods, we have two complaints against dumping. We are investigating the two complaints. They were received only in January and February this year and investigation has started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अधिकतम मांग के समय विद्युत की कमी

***22. सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या विद्युत और गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विद्युत की कमी अधिकतम मांग के समय के दौरान 17.7 प्रतिशत आंकी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब तक प्राप्त संकेतों के आधार पर वर्ष 1996-97 की समाप्ति अर्थात आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विद्युत की अधिकतम मांग के समय के दौरान उस कमी 23.1 प्रतिशत हो जाने का आकलन किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्यात्मक स्थिति क्या है और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के बावजूद विद्युत की कमी में वृद्धि होने पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

विद्युत और गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय): (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के अनुसार वर्ष 1991-92 के आरम्भ में तथा परिकलित देश में व्यस्ततमकालीन घंटों से

दौरान विद्युत की कमी तथा वर्ष 1991–92 के अन्त में व्यस्ततमकालीन घंटों के दौरान वास्तविक विद्युत कमी नीचे दी गई है :—

(आंकड़े निवल मे० वा० में)

1991–92

	प्रत्याशित	वास्तविक
व्यस्ततमकालीन मांग	48035	48035
व्यस्ततमकालीन उपलब्धता	39520	39027
कमी	8515	9008
प्रतिशतता	17.7	18.8

8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 31 115 मे० वा० के अनुमानित संवृद्धि क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यक्रम के आधार पर 1996–97 के अन्त तक प्रत्याशित अखिल भारत व्यस्ततमकालीन कमी 18.4% होगी ।

विद्युत सप्लाई में कमी की स्थिति आगे भी जारी रहेगी , क्योंकि क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यक्रम जिस पर संसाधनों की अत्यधिक कमी के कारण प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है, की तुलना में विद्युत की मांग लगातार बढती जा रही है ।

India's external debts

*23. PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI P. UPENDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the amount of India's international debt from diverse sources, during the tenure of the present Government;

(b) What is the amount of international Irian contracted by the present Government during its tenun together with the amount in the pipeline;

(c) what is the use to which the loan amount has been put to or would be put to; and

(d) what would be the amount needed for debt servicing on the total amount and what proportion of GDP and Government expenditure it would cqnstitute in 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) India's external debt outstanding as on 30-6-91 on Government Account, Non-Government Account, IMF and External Commerical Borrowings is estimated to foe Rs. 74228 crores, Rs. 2604 crores, Rs. 5031 crorei and Rs. 28425 crores respectively.

(b) The amount of external loans contracted (including from IMF) by the Government from July 1991 to March 1992 amounts to Rs. 16312 crores. However, the whole amount has not been disbursed. The amount of unutilized loan available in the pipeline on Government Account and Non Government Account as on 31-12-91 is estiamted to be Rs. 74854 crores.

(c) The purpose for which the external loans on Government Account and Non Government Account has been utilised in. the past is given in the External Assistance Brochure published by the Ministry of Finance. A copy of the Brochure is already available in the Library of the House.

(d) The total external debt service payment likely to be made on debt outstanding during 1992-93 is estimated to be Rs. 13515 crores. The proportion of debt service payment to Government expenditure in 1992-93 is estimated to be Rs. 11.35 per cent. The proportion of debt service